

Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Late Publisher of the Mechanic's Mirror,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

A weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Mechanic, Mutual Protection, and the Elevation of Labor.

JOHN TANNER, Editor.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday morning, at No. 24 Commercial Building, corner Broadway and Hudson-st., at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM in advance.

It has now become imperative that the mechanic should have a weekly paper so that he can sit down on Saturday evening, and read the events of the week, the improvements in science, and also refresh his mind with the choice literature of the day. From every quarter, we have been solicited to do so; and the substance of every letter that we have received on the subject, has been, "The Mechanics ought to have a weekly paper of their own."

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be printed in eight large pages suitable for binding. It will embrace under its separate departments the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, lists of Inventions, and the most important and stirring news of the week in a correct and condensed form.

We have engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the United States, as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanic's Advocate and Fireside Companion. From repeated assurances we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and the elevation of their fellow craftsmen.

All communications must be addressed to JOHN TANNER, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, Albany.

TAKE NOTICE.—Tanner's Publication Office, has been removed from the Exchange, to No. 24 Commercial Buildings, where he will be happy to receive the calls of his Mechanic friends.

JOHN HARRISON General Traveling Agent.

FRANCIS MORROW, Travelling Agent.

Mr. A. G. Ganger is our agent for Canandaigua.

Mr. Robert W. Knapp has consented to receive subscriptions in Lansingburgh and Waterford.

John Hartness is our agent at Massillon, Ohio.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!!

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the year between January 1, 1847, and January 1, 1848 (the papers to be mailed to such Post-Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid.

Mechanics out of employment, may find it a paying business to act as agents for this paper in their neighborhood, among their friends. There is no necessity of any man spending an idle week. Persons wishing employment can direct to JOHN TANNER, Editor of the Mechanic's Advocate, Albany, N. Y., (post paid.) Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the country if required.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

About 25 Traveling Agents, to travel in every State in the Union. Inquire at No. 24 Com. Buildings.

To the First Bird of Spring.

Ah! now I hear the joyous note,
Of some sweet songster hovering near;
And how she strains her little throat,
Her voice is soft, her notes—how clear!
Sing on, thou gay and happy bird;
With joy we hail the welcome sound,
For long it is since we have heard
The morn with thy sweet notes resound.

Oh! joyous bird, canst thou not tell,
Where thou of late didst gaily roam?
Or in what climes thou long didst dwell,
And where was thy fair summer home?
Oh! hast thou found the smiling Spring,
In all thy wanderings, bright and fair?
Where thou couldst soar on gayest wing,
And was it all sweet music there?

Ah! yes, thy gay and merry song,
Which thou dost early sing to me,
And as thou dost each note prolong,
All tell thy flight was ever free,
On pinions soft, and far away,
Among the vernal scenes and flowers,
Where thou couldst sing the five-long day,
Roving amid the lovely bowers.

Gladly we welcome thy return,
Again to cheer our northern homes;
Since now has gone the Winter stern,
And the sweet Spring serenely comes,
The chilling snows are passed away,
Each laughing rill again appears;
Gay bird, Oh! tune thy sweetest lay,
'Tis pleasing to our listening ears!

Soon as this lovely morn appeared,
Smiling in all its golden beams,
Thy early songs my bosom cheered,
Awaking sad, from nightly dreams;
And there upon that leafless tree,
Bending my lonely window near,
Oft dost thou raise thy songs of glee,
To this sad heart forever dear.

Now, as thy matin songs arise,
In tender and melodious lays,
Oh! let my soul mount to the skies,
And early, votive accents raise!
Oh! may this wandering heart now learn,
From thee, O! bird, the love I owe,
To God, who bids the Spring return,
And flying seasons onward flow.

Ye rangers of the sky unite,
And praise the God of flowery Spring;
Through all the groves now wing your flight,
Oh! let them with your music ring!
Ye hills and dales, and all proclaim,
Jehovah's all creating power;
Let erring mortals praise His name,
And join their songs this early hour.

Ballston Spa, N. Y.

L. M. F.

Epigram on a Pale Lady's Face.

Why is it that on Emma's cheek
The lilly blooms and not the rose?
Because the rose has gone to seek
A place upon her husband's nose.

A TEST OF PIETY.—If our path be one of daily, weekly, monthly, yearly progress—if we are growing substantially better as we grow older—if we are more penitent and kind, more meek, humble, and obedient, more diligent and self-denying, more anxious about being what we ought to be, and less anxious about feeling so, or appearing so; then we may have hope that our religion is somewhat substantial—that it can stand against scorn and contempt without, and also against impatience, fretfulness and despondency within—that we are, to some faint degree at least, unworthy as we are—yet in some faint degree "adorning the doctrine of God our Savior"—that the path we have entered on is the path of the just, and will be found to be "as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day"—even that perfect, glorious, endless day, when to Christ's humble, lovely, penitent, and obedient servants, the lord shall reveal himself as their "everlasting light, and the days of their mourning shall be ended."—*Plain Sermon.*

A STORY WITH A MORAL.—Once on a time lived a powerful king, who reigned over a large and fertile country. He had crowns of gold and pearls, and sceptres of ivory and precious stone. His treasury was full of costly things of the earth; tens of thousands of armed men were ready to obey his bidding, and his dominion extended from sea to sea. But without God's blessing, worldly possessions are but an increase of care, and as this mighty monarch feared not God he was dissatisfied and unhappy.

In the dominion of the king lived a certain dervise, famed for abstinence, sanctity, wisdom, and piety; and the king, willing to profit by the instructions of the holy man paid him a visit. He found him clothed in sack-cloth, living in a cave surrounded with rocks, on the borders of a wilderness.

"Holy man," said the king, "I come to learn how I may be happy." Without giving any reply the dervise led the king through the rugged path-ways of the place until he brought him in front of a high rock, near the top of which an eagle had built her eyrie.—"Why has the eagle builded her nest yonder?" said the dervise. "Doubtless," replied the king, "that it may be out of the way of danger." Then imitate the bird, said the dervise; "build thy throne in heaven, and thou shalt reign there unmolested and in peace."

Now the king would have willingly given the dervise a hundred pieces of gold, if he would have accepted it, for this precious piece of advice; and here am I giving it to you for nothing. It may be as useful to you all as it was to the king, for you are all as much interested in being happy as he was. As the eagle built her nest on the rugged rock, build your hope on the "Rock of Ages." As the dervise told the king to erect his throne in heaven, so I tell you to "seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth." Do this, and you will be above the reach of danger for time and eternity.

We like to look upon a clean and tidy person young or old. And while water is plenty, no one has any excuse for black hands, a smutty face, and musty hair. Disguise yourself as you may, if you are unclean, it will be discovered. You may use cologne, bear's grease, skunk's oil, or any thing else on your head, or on your handkerchief, to hide, filthiness, but every body knows for what purpose such articles are used. A clean and sweet person never needs any thing about his or her body—it is pure enough without. How would a rose or a pond lily appear overloaded with cologne, pomatum or bear's grease? A perfectly clean person would appear just as ridiculous. We never pass by an individual, male or female, who slightly smells of oil or grease, but we feel certain, there is something used to destroy the effects of an impure skin.

Ruins of Palmyra.

"Palmyra is the name of a celebrated Metropolis the splendid remains of which still tempt the traveller in Syria, to brave the perils and privations of the Desert. Its position in a small but fertile Oasis almost lost in a vast expanse of naked sand, is remarkably symbolical of its place in the page of History, where it appears as the centre of a powerful and wealthy state, overawing 'the Great King,' and defying even Rome herself, without leaving any distinct traces of its origin advancement or decline."

Just before we (Mr. Bruce and his attendants) came in sight of the ruins, we ascended a hill of white gritty stone, in a very narrow winding road, such as we call a pass, and when arrived at the top, there opened below us the most astonishing, stupendous sight, that ever appeared to mortal eyes. The whole plain below, which was very extensive, was covered so thickly with magnificent buildings, as that one seemed to touch the other, all of fine proportions, all of agreeable forms, all composed of white stones, which at that distance appeared like marble. At the end of it stood the palace of the Sun, a building worthy to close so magnificent a scene!—*Encyclopedia Metropolitana*.

WOOD, in the account of his journey gives the following description, "When we had proceeded nine hours from Cariteen, we arrived at a ruined tower, on which we observed the cross of Malta in two or three places. Near this tower are the ruins of a superb building; but a magnificent door case of white marble, is the only part that remains standing, and uncovered with sand. At midnight we stopped two hours to take some repose; and on the 14th at noon, arrived at the end of the plain, where the mountains to the right and left appear to meet. Between these mountains is a valley, where are still seen the ruins of an aqueduct, that formerly conveyed water to Palmyra."

On each side of this valley are many square towers of a considerable height; and on approaching them we found they were the ancient sepulchres of the inhabitants of Palmyra. Scarce had we passed these venerable monuments, when the mountains opening on each side, we suddenly discovered the greatest quantity of ruins, all of white marble, we had ever seen; and behind those ruins, toward the Euphrates, a level country extending as far as the eye could reach, without the least animated object. It is almost impossible to imagine any thing more astonishing than this view. No prospect can be conceived more striking and romantic, than such a vast multitude of Corinthian columns, with few intervening walls and solid buildings.

But to be more particular, on the left hand you behold a wall which belonged to the court of the temple of the sun; and though part is broken down, it is of a considerable length. A row of twelve noble windows are still standing together; and farther to the left are two others; between each is a pilaster of the Corinthian order supporting the entablature; through the space that is broken down, the view is terminated by distant rows of columns, and over the part of the wall that is still standing, rise the ruins of the temple itself. At the end where stood the portico, is a square ruinous tower built by the Turks. Before these buildings, are enclosures of corn and Olive-trees planted by the Arabs, and separated by mud walls, while on all sides lie around them magnificent ruins.

Before the Turkish tower, is a piece of a very large column standing on its base, but the greatest part with its capitol and entablature, has fallen down. The stones that are around it show that there was a grand edifice in this place. The diameter of this column near the base is five feet and a half. A little to the right of the tower, though at a greater distance, are the ruins of a Turkish mosque with its minaret; and before it is a grand column, that rises to a great height, and is of the same dimensions as that which is broken down. A little farther to the right is a noble arch, with a postern richly ornamented on each side, from which a colonnade extends four thousand feet in length, terminated by a superb mausoleum. Many of these columns are fallen down, and open a view to the other ruins, while in other parts the remains of magnificent structures are seen through the inter-columniations. At some distance nearer, before this magnificent colonnade stands a small temple adorned with a noble portico; and still further to the right is another temple, with its peristyle seen through the intercolumniations. Still further to the right is a range of columns that appear to have belonged to a portico. At some distance nearer seem to be the ruins of a Christian Church; and still nearer and further to the right are four lofty columns with their superb entablatures, the only remains of some grand

edifice. A little to the right of these, though at a greater distance are a number of columns which still support a considerable part of their entablature, and are so disposed that they resemble the peristyle of a small temple, that has been wholly destroyed; and nearer still and more to the right is an elegant mausoleum.

Beside these we see a vast number of scattered columns covering the plain, some with and some without their entablatures, while the ground is on all sides covered with broken columns, capitals, rich entablatures and stones of prodigious magnitude. Toward the right the distant prospect is terminated by a range of hills and mountains, on one of which are the ruins of a Turkish fortification, and on another is a castle.

These were the amazing ruins which suddenly struck our sight, and appeared at one view in the distant prospect."

Suppose you were passing with a caravan through this sandy desert, and you pass by the sepulchres and reach the point where you first gain a view of these splendid ruins. This is the first intimation that you or your comrades have ever had of their existence. You stop astonished at the sight. You then determine to examine the wonderful scene before you. You pass from ruin to ruin, from object to object, from wonder to wonder. The standing columns with their entablatures; the immense extent of colonnades, the remains of temples, and the immensity of the ruins all inspire you with admiration. Your reason would at once lead you to the conclusion, that the objects which you beheld must be the effect of some adequate cause. Though you were entirely ignorant of the history of Palmyra, you would have no doubt that there once existed there, a numerous people, possessing the knowledge and power requisite for the accomplishment of a work, the bare ruins of which filled you with astonishment. You would judge of their wisdom to devise, and their skill and power to execute, by the works which you beheld.

Should the thought arise in your mind, that it was the result of accident, the work of chance; you would not harbor the idea a moment. You would say at once, disorder and confusion, are the result of chance, not the order, the proportion, the harmony, and beauty which I discover in these ruins. Every column, every capitol, yes, every clearly defined fragment of them would force the conviction upon your mind of intelligence joined with all the ability necessary for their production. Then when you considered the order in which they were arranged; marked their arrangement in colonnades, and temples, you would no more doubt, that there had been intelligence, wealth and power there, a mighty people; than you would doubt your own existence. You would feel as much certainty in your mind, as you would, had you been contemporary with Zenobia, and seen her powerful armies issue from the gates of the city, when it stood in all its glory.

Should any one deny the exercise of intelligence and power in their production, and attribute it to chance, you would think him void of understanding, a fool.

LITTLE PLEASURE.—"I take but little pleasure." Now that word "little" has led thousands into a great deal of mischief. What one calls little, another may call much; and it is by little and little that the soul of the sinner is led the whole length of temptation, sin and sorrow.

A man may take a little holiday a little whiskey and a little pleasure; he may lose a little time and spend a little money, till he becomes almost unknown to himself—a great drunkard, a great spendthrift and a great libertine.

If you will think for a moment, you must be convinced that what I say is true. The greatest rogue that ever robbed another, the most notorious highwayman that ever robbed a traveller, became so by little and little. If a little leak will sink a great ship, and a little fire destroy a great city, so, in like manner, a little sin may be the means of ruining the soul. When, therefore, you are asked to do what is wrong, never deceive yourself by thinking that you may go a little way out of the path of rectitude. He who keeps in the broad turnpike-road of duty is not likely to lose himself; but he who quits it for the thorny by-paths of his own inclinations and passions, may wander where he never intended.

A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country, and asked, "who is the master of this house?"—"I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

AN OLD POEM.

[The following is an excellent translation of a Latin Poem which has received enthusiastic encomiums of GOETHE, Dr. JOHNSON, Sir WALTER SCOTT and other distinguished men. It is said that Dr. JOHNSON always wept in reading the 10th stanza. The Earl of Roscommon expired with the 17th verse upon his lips. The original was written by a Monk in the 13th century. We find the translation in the Newark Daily Advertiser.]—*Alb. Jour.*

I.
Day of wrath, that day of burning
All shall melt, to ashes turning,
As foretold by Seers discerning.

II.
Oh what fear shall it engender
When the judge shall come in splendor,
Strict to mark and just to render.

III.
Trumpet scattering sounds of wonder,
Rending sepulchres asunder,
Shall resistless summons thunder.

IV.
All aghast them Death shall shiver,
And great Nature's frame shall quiver,
When the graves their dead deliver.

V.
Book where every act's recorded,
All events all time afforded,
Shall be brought, and dooms awarded.

VI.
When shall sit the judge unerring,
He'll unfold all here occurring,
No just vengeance then deferring.

VII.
What shall I say that time pending?
Ask what Advocate's befriending,
When the just man needs defending?

VIII.
King almighty and all knowing,
Grace to sinners freely showing,
Save me, Fount of good o'erflowing.

IX.
Think, Oh Jesus, for what reason
Thou endur'dst earth's spite and treason,
Nor me lose in that dread season.

X.
Seeking me Thy worn feet hasted,
On the cross Thy soul death tasted,
Let such labor not be wasted.

XI.
Righteous Judge of retribution,
Grant me perfect absolution,
Ere that day of execution.

XII.
Culprit-like, I—heart all broken,
On my cheek shame's crimson token—
Plead the pardoning word be spoken.

XIII.
Thou, who Mary gav'st remission,
Heard'st the dying Thief's petition,
Cheered'st with hope my lost condition.

XIV.
Though my prayers do nothing merit,
What is needful, Thou confer it—
Lest I endless fire inherit.

XV.
Mid the sheep a place decide me,
And from goats on left divide me,
Standing on the right beside Thee.

XVI.
When th' accurs'd away are driven,
To eternal burnings given,
Call me with the bless'd to Heav'n.

XVII.
I beseech thee, prostrate lying,
Heart as ashes contrite, sighing,
Care for me when I am dying.

XVIII.
On that awful day of wailing,
Human destinies unveiling,
When man rising, stands before thee,
Spare the Culprit, God of glory.

POSITIVELY DELICIOUS.—A Sunday paper published in Cincinnati, gives the following as a correct version, for the use all doubting husbands, of the "Wife's Commandments." Listen:

1. Thou shalt have no other wife but me.
2. Thou shalt not take into thy house any beautiful brazen image of a servant girl, to bow down to her and serve her; for I am a jealous wife, visiting, &c.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy wife in vain.
4. Remember thy wife to keep her respectable.
5. Honor thy wife's father and mother.
6. Thou shalt not fret.
7. Thou shalt not find fault with thy dinner.

8. Thou shalt not chew tobacco.
 9. Thou shalt be behind thy neighbor.
 10. Thou shalt not visit the rum tavern; thou shalt not covet the tavern-keeper's rum, nor his brandy, nor his gin, nor his whiskey, nor his wine, nor anything that is behind the bar of the rum-seller.
 11. Thou shalt not visit Billiard Hall, neither for worshipping in the dance, nor heaps of money that lie on the table.
- And the twelfth commandment is, Thou shalt not stay out later than 9 o'clock at night.

THE HUSBAND'S COMMANDMENTS.—1. Thou shalt have no other husbands before me—

2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any fancy work, to deprive thy husband of just care and attention, but thou and thy maid servant shall labor diligently to accomplish all things in due season.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy husband in vain, or set his wisdom at naught.
4. Remember his purse, that it may be well filled, neither suffer thou a hole in his pocket.
5. Honor thy husband's uncles and aunts, for perchance a legacy may be left unto him.
6. Thou shalt not slander.
7. Thou shalt not commit mistakes in cookery.
8. Thou shalt not give curtain lectures.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy husband's estate, saying he hath so much, when he has naught.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's piano, her shawl, her lap-dog, or any thing which is thy neighbor's.
11. The last commandment is, thou shalt not make morning calls, spend thine evenings in the ball-room, nor lock the door of thine house until the third hour of the evening.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment, and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too. 'A cat in gloves catches no mice.' 'He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes.'

Attend to your own business, and never trust it to another. 'A pot that belongs to many, is ill stirred and worse boiled.'

Be frugal. 'That which will not make a pot will make a pot-lid.' 'Save the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves.'

Be abstemious. 'Who dainties love, shall beggars prove.'

Rise early. 'The sleeping fox catches no poultry.' 'Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you'll have corn to sell and keep.'

Treat every one with respect and civility. 'Every thing is gained, and nothing lost by courtesy.' 'Good manners insure success.'

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially, never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. 'He who waits for dead men's shoes, may have to go for a long time barefoot.' 'He who runs after a shadow, has a wearisome race.'

Above all things, never despair. 'God is where he was.' 'Heaven helps those who help themselves.'

Follow implicitly these precepts, and nothing can hinder you from accumulating.

HELTER SKELTER.

We don't like your helter skelter sort of people who do every thing in a lump, or by guess work. It takes longer to unravel what they have tangled than to do the job. System is what we need; system is every thing. That man is a fool who commences at the ridge-pole to build his house; but he is full as wise as thousands who begin every thing wrong end first, and so to work pell-mell, kick and drive. 'Haste makes waste,' is a proverb of Aesop or Franklin. As much as we are opposed to a snail-like existence, we would rather see a man drag himself along slowly and surely, than to dip into his subject like a thousand of brick and upset or destroy the whole. In case of fire, shipwreck, or any disaster whatever, your impetuous, unthinking fellows destroy more than their necks are worth. They will throw crockery and looking glasses from the chambers of a burning house, while they carefully wind up and hand down flat irons, grind-stones and Bristol bricks. When a man is overboard, instead of throwing him a rope, they will punch him under with an oar, or frighten him to death by their impetuosity.

Give us the cool, active man. They are just the characters we want in our company. You feel safe in their presence, though the whirlwind has come in its wrath and death seems to stare you in the face.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

BROTHERS ASSERT YOUR RIGHTS.

BY JAMES GRAVES.

Stand up you sons of sinewy nerve,
Speak out with strength and in your might,
Come boldly forth and do not swerve,
To put the oppressor hard to flight.

He hath too long oppressed you sore,
Look'd on you with a scornful sneer,
Oh, will you always be made poor
By him that wrongs you without fear?

'Tis you alone that can command;
The honest right, that's justly due,
And with the soiled and seared hand,
Hold up your rights to public view.

Who is it builds, with finest taste,
Castles with their cloud capp'd towers,
Clears up the forest that lays waste;
And makes it bloom with lovely flowers?

What would this world and people be;
If not for those who toil and sweat?
No land indeed would there be free;
City and state would be in debt.

You were not born for to be slaves,
That cursed name, you do detest;
It belongs to selfish bloody knaves,
Whose minds never are at rest.

But sons of the free the daring brave,
Men who've got a heart and soul;
To share with those a part do save,
For poor and needy keeps a bowl.

Fill'd with pure delicious wine;
Which makes the body feel refreshed,
Streaming from the ripened vine,
It cheers the heart that is depressed.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

MISAPPREHENSION, DECEPTION AND SHOW

MR. TANNER.—It is not quite judicious and proper in my judgement, either to write or publish articles calculated to stir up hatred and bitterness between the capitalist and the laborer; to make the latter feel discontented.

You will perceive, I do not quite agree with the sentiments expressed in a well written article, published in your last week's paper, under the title of 'LABOR AND LABORERS.' Not that I contradict any fact stated, or disagree with the writer materially in opinion—for I do not. It is plain to common observation, that capital is power; and that, in this community at least, the individual is comparatively feeble. And yet wealth is but an instrument, a means to an end. Nobody worships gold and silver—it is only the God, of this world men worship—the show and circumstance and pomp and pride of life are but the dress and outward expression of what is generally esteemed, or rather "looked up to." For that mode of expression is more correct, than any other. The truth is we do not ESTEEM these things—they excite in us a far more superficial feeling. Our pride might be gratified with property, our ambition for display with an affluence of means, and our desire for power with its instrument. But who rests his mind for a moment upon the bare and naked silver, or the profitless gold? None, none whatever; except perhaps here and there an abject miser, a man who cannot understand that money is a representative. In such an obscure mind, ALL THINGS are cash; the moon is made of silver; the sun is gold; and the stars are so many diamonds, each worth exactly so many thousand dollars; the government is ordained to catch thieves and defend property; the church to maintain a minister to justify oppression and a hard bargain; and the New Jerusalem itself a city whose streets are paved with gold.

But after all, the world hasn't a great many such in it. Most of us understand the representative system. We know the thing seen is not the real object of admiration; but a certain something to be clothed with adventitious qualities, as a charm for the imagination. People think because their neighbors live in fine houses,

elegantly furnished; and ride in fine carriages drawn by splendid horses; that therefore they are to be envied. Never was there a greater mistake made. Happiness, thank God, cannot be purchased, any more than the favor of Heaven, its light or the sweet influences of spring. A little finery and an elegant dress covering the person of a shrivelled soul to be envied! to be admired, like a whitewashed sepulchre! No, no; we are not so demented as to think the dress more than the person, the manner than the character, the altar than the God we worship. We understand the relation of things to each other much better than that, the sign and the thing signified. We see there may be and know there is a pleasure in being surrounded with the elegances of life; we are pleased with them; but our pleasure in them is only momentary and transient. Whereas our respect and esteem can only be awakened by splendid attributes of mind; mind surrounded by any circumstances of life; of want or wealth. And this fact alone makes every man rich; the potential possessor of wealth inexhaustible!

What if the furniture surrounding his family hearth be meagre and scanty, if his heart be filled with heroic courage to live honestly and labor manfully, if his mind be intelligent and his manner gentle and kind? What if he possesses neither houses nor lands; while he rejoices in the inexhaustible wealth of Nature kindred to Him who is the first link in the great chain of being? What if he be not distinguished among men; but contents himself, and glories in the fact as his brightest honor, that he is a MAN; putting aside all other thoughts and ideas as comparatively mean, and standing up with a becoming pride of wealth, and glory in his inappreciable manhood.

I have not mentioned them yet, but I have some points of disagreement with the article I have referred to. And as I haven't time now to mention them, I hope the reader who gets to this sentence, will suspend his judgement and bear the subject in mind until I get an opportunity again to confer with him. From what has been said, there is I think, as the judge sometimes charges the jury a "reasonable doubt" whether the truth does not lie hereabout, at least in the latitude of this article. E.—

Albany, April 16, 1847.

WHO ARE THE RICH?

Who are the rich of to-day? The poor of yesterday. With not a round copper to start with, they made their fortunes. How? Energy did the work. Did you but know it; energy is omnipotent. Give a man a fortune, and without energy he loses it and becomes a beggar. Give a man energy—place him on Hog Island Ledge, or in Abigail's Hole, and he will become independent. You would think him to be starving, while he was making money hand over fist. He would find something to make a penny with in every shell—among the rocks and weeds—in what the surf brought up, and in the very mud at his feet. You would not see him dozing or hear him moaning. At whatever hour of the day you called upon him, he would be busy and have so much on his hands that he would hardly have time to say good morning. Such is energy. Who would be rich must possess this admirable trait.

GET RICH.

Watch every move—compass sea and land—put forth strong efforts by day and night to get riches—accumulate as fast as possible—disregarding the orphan's cries and the widow's tears—grow old with a princely fortune, and then die and lie down with the beggar. Tell us, what will riches profit you when you return to dust.

It is a well known fact that Albany can boast of as good mechanics and artists as any city in the union. We have frequently noticed in our travels through the city, the numerous splendid signs attached to the stores of merchants, and have almost invariably found that the neatest and most perfect work has been executed by our young friend, Mr. O. S. Rice, in the employ of Mr. Ira Porter. As an artist, he ranks high for so young a person, and we have often seen specimens of his landscape and other paintings which would do honor to much older heads. His lettering in its various styles is truly unique and beautiful. Those who are anxious to see Albany industry, have but to make him a visit at his stand, corner of Broadway and Maiden lane.—Knickerbocker.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, APRIL 22, 1847.

WE WISH TO HAVE IT UNDERSTOOD

That this paper is not a reprint of any other journal. The type is not taken, already set up, from a daily; but the articles are prepared and the type set, expressly for the *Mechanic's Advocate*. We challenge competition as to the number and ability of our contributors, and the value of our original articles.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following persons are duly appointed agents, for the *Mechanics Advocate*: JOHN HARRISON, FRANCIS MORROW, JOHN M. LONDON, and G. W. HULL. Mr. Harrison, will call upon the Mechanics of Albany, Troy, Lansingburgh, Cohoes, &c., during the next few weeks, after which he will visit the cities and villages on the River. Mr. London is in the western part of this state. Mr. Hull, will visit Massachusetts and Connecticut. Mr. Morrow, will call on our friends in the northern part of this state. We bespeak for them a kindly reception.

Mr. C. P. RICE, is an authorized Travelling Agent for the *Mechanic's Advocate*. He will visit all the towns in Green and Delaware Counties.

Mr. JACOB STUART, of Auburn, is also one of the Travelling Agents for this paper. He is too well known in the western part of this state to need any further notice.

WHO DOES THE CAP FIT?

We are in the habit, generally, of calling things by their right names; for instance when a man robs another we call him a thief; if he bears "false witness," and tells deliberate falsehoods we say he is a liar.

Of all the contemptible things that disgrace God's Earth, the liar is the most detestible. That a professional man should occasionally utter an untruth, is not to be wondered at, they are privileged to do about as "seemeth good in their own eyes," but that a MECHANIC! should so far forget himself as to descend to such a mean and criminal practice, and that too for the purpose of injuring another mechanic, is indeed surprising.

We have been induced to make these remarks from having heard some assertions made by a certain *saddle and harness maker* in regard to ourselves, in some of the workshops of this city. Among other things we are told by some of our friends that this individual—we will not call him a MAN, for that would be a disgrace to humanity—has stated the price of the *Mechanic's ADVOCATE* to be two dollars, while the work for which he has been trying to obtain subscribers, was but one dollar and fifty cents. Now we find no fault with any of our contemporaries for publishing a price for their papers and then taking whatever they can get, that is their business, not ours; but we do find fault with them for employing persons to lie about the price of ours. We wish to have it understood that the price of this paper is ONLY one dollar per annum, in advance, and any person who states any thing different from this, utters a deliberate falsehood. The statement of the same individual, that a movement was on foot to try and crush the *ADVOCATE*, may, perhaps, be true, but if it is, we can assure him it gives us little uneasiness, as our paper, thank heaven, is so firmly established for us to have any fears of its being accomplished. If we hear any further from this thing, we shall take great pleasure in giving his name to the public. Such an advertisement might assist him in obtaining employment sufficient to make it an object for him to mind his own business!

Several very interesting articles have been crowded out of this number, but will appear in our next.

"TRY."

Mechanics! the effect of effort may everywhere be recognised. Whatever your eyes rest upon, be it great or simple, has been the result of trying. Without it, our country's freedom would ne'er have been achieved—the glorious and now developed mysteries of science would have remained unknown and unexplored—the greatest benefits that ever sent a thrill of rapture through the heart of man, would ne'er have been conferred.

No man, then, will dispute the effect of trying. Indeed, "try," may be pronounced a magic word, summon it to your aid—act upon it—and the desired object is at once accomplished.

Let no Mechanic say, when advised to lay by a little of his weekly earnings, "I cannot." Thousands have made the like reply, and at length bitterly repented it. The least you can do is to "try."

Let no Mechanic say, when requested to appropriate a small portion of his interval between toil to the perusal of some instructive volume, "I hav'n't time." He will find himself abundantly interested and repaid if he will but adopt our suggestion and "try."

Let no Mechanic say, when called upon to secure and protect his just but trampled-on rights, "It's no use." Try! Remember you have an influence if you will but exercise it—your power is gigantic if you will but wield it. Whatever human might, or power or labor can accomplish, can be effected by your agency. Yes! Mechanics, it is a comfort in your sorrows and privations to reflect that all things are at your disposal and that a better day approaches; a day in which you will rank with the greatest, and "Nothing but a Mechanic" shall be heard no more.

But this desirable end can never be accomplished by tamely submitting to the dictates of your oppressors. Read! REFLECT! RESOLVE! You must act for yourselves, convinced no less by reason than experience, that others will not act for you. The influence of the wily demagogue and haughty aristocrat will ever be opposed to you. Too well they know (and soon will they realize,) the wrongs they have inflicted upon you. The signal of your action is the herald of their downfall. Arise in the majesty of your strength and vindicate your rights. Let the proclamation be made—let the edict go forth. Say but the word—make but the movement, and your shackles are burst asunder.

Now, Mechanics, this is a mighty work, and its very performance seems difficult. But is not so glorious a cause worth, at least, a trial? And shall not that be granted, especially when attended by no self-denial or sacrifice? Will you yield without a struggle? No!—Remember there is a balm in Gilead, and that balm is Action. Try, and if effort be unavailing, there will be abundant time for DESPAIR. ††

EXAMINE THE TITLE.

We have, during the past week, called upon several of our friends to subscribe for the *Advocate*, who informed us that they had subscribed and paid for another work, supposing it to be the one published by us. The same thing has also occurred in Troy. Will our friends, hereafter, examine the paper and see who it is published by, before subscribing?

SISSON'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

The Daguerreotypes of this accomplished artist, are pronounced by competent judges, equal, if not superior, to those of the most renowned professors of photography in the country. Their great accuracy and boldness of delineation, strike the eye at the first glance; and are themselves convincing evidence of the skill of the workman through whose hands they have passed. Ourselves and better half had the pleasure of sitting for a photograph a few days since; and those who have seen it, have expressed the opinion that, as a specimen of the Daguerrean art, it has few equals.

CEMENTS.

The substances used for producing cohesion between different materials are very various. They are mostly, however, soft or semi-fluid, and harden in the course of time. The number employed is very great. We can mention only a few. The joints of iron pipes, and the flanges of steam-engines, are cemented with a mixture composed of sulphur and muriate of ammonia, together with a large quantity of iron chippings. The putty of glaziers is a mixture of linseed oil and powdered chalk. Plaster of Paris, dried by heat, and mixed with water, or with rosin, and wax, is used for uniting pieces of marble. A cement composed of brick-dust and rosin, or pitch, is employed by turners, and some other mechanics, to confine the material on which they are working. Common paint, made of white lead and oil, is used to cement China-ware. So also are resinous substances, such as mastic and shell lac, or isinglass dissolved in proof-spirit or water. The paste of bookbinders and paper-hangers is made by boiling flour. Rice-glue is made by boiling ground rice in soft water to the consistence of a thin jelly.—Wafers are made of flour, isinglass, yeast and white of eggs, dried in thin layers upon tin plates, and cut by a circular instrument. They are colored by red-lead, &c. Sealing wax is composed of shell lac and rosin, and is commonly colored with vermilion.—Common glue is most usually employed for uniting wood, and similar porous substances. It does not answer for surfaces not porous, such as those of the metals, and is not durable if exposed to water. The cements mostly used in building are composed of lime and sand. Lime is procured by burning substances in which it exists in combination with carbonic acid, such as limestone, marble, chalk and shells. By this process, the carbonic acid is driven off, and quicklime is obtained. The quicklime is slaked by mixture with water, after which it swells and cracks, becomes hot, and assumes the form of a white and impalpable powder. This is a hydrate of lime, and contains about three parts of lime to one of water. When intended for mortar, it should be immediately mixed with sand, and used without delay, before it imbibes carbonic acid anew from the atmosphere. The lime adheres to and unites the particles of the sand. Cements thus made increase in strength and solidity for an indefinite period. Fresh sand, wholly silicious and sharp, is the best. That taken from the sea-shore is unfit for making mortar, as the salt is apt to deliquesce and weaken the mortar.—The amount of sand is always greater than that of the lime. From two to four parts of sand are used, according to the quality of the lime and the labor bestowed on it. Water cements, called also *Roman cements*, harden under water, and consolidate almost immediately on being mixed. Common mortar dissolves or crumbles away if laid under water before it has had time to harden; but certain rocks, which have an argillaceous as well as a silicious character, communicate to lime or mortar the property of hardening in a very few minutes, both in and out of water. The ancient Romans, in making their water cements, employed a peculiar earth, obtained at the town of Puteoli. This they called *pulvis Puteolanus*. It is the same that is now called *Puzzolana*. It is evidently of volcanic origin. The Dutch, in their great aquatic structures, have mostly employed a substance denominated *tarras*, *terras*, or *trass*, found near Andernach, in the vicinity of the Rhine. It is said to be a kind of decomposed basalt, but resembles *Puzzolana*. It is very durable in water, but inferior to the other kinds in the open air. Baked clay and the common greenstone afford the basis of very tolerable water cements, when mixed with lime. Some of the ores of manganese may be used for the same purpose. Some limestones, calcined and mixed with sand and water, also afford water cements, usually in consequence of containing some argillaceous earth. Some cements, of great hardness and permanency, have been obtained from mixtures, into which animal and vegetable substances enter, such as oil, milk, mucilage, &c. The name of *maltha* or *mastic* is given them. They are not much used.

HONOR TO THE WORKINGMAN!

Honor to the Workingman! To him are mankind indebted for the very necessities of existence. 'Tis he that scattereth the seed—'tis he that guideth the plough—'tis he that gathereth in the harvest—'tis he that giveth food to his fellow—and shall we not, then, honor him?

Honor to the Workingman! 'Tis he that erects the buildings within which we dwell—'tis he that manufactures the various implements of our domestic service—'tis he that forges the vast machines of power and engines of motion.

Honor to the Workingman! 'Tis he that dwelleth upon the deep, daring the ocean's flood—'tis he that quitteth the home of his childhood for the exportation of our merchandise—'tis he that returns after privation and sorrow, bringing us things of value in exchange, and having preserved from dishonor the proud Flag of his Country.

Honor to the Workingman!

Reader, let us walk abroad. Ah! here comes the Locomotive, dashing vindictively on, and seeming to defy the very lightnings of Heaven in the rapidity of its course. Now follows a long train of comfortable passenger, and now, a long train of substantial baggage cars. Thanks, for these, to the WONDER-WORKING Mechanic. That powerful steam engine and those staunch and velvet-cushioned cars, were formed amid the subduing influences of heat and volumes of suffocating smoke. They are the offsprings of the Mechanic's ingenuity—they are products of his labor. No better tribute could have been paid—no nobler monument erected, to his genius, power, and industry.

Reader, look now at yonder coxcomb—he with the slickly combed and well greased hair. To spin those broadcloth clothes the Weaver's loom at midnight plied—to form that golden ring the Mechanic toiled—to find that sparkling diamond, the laborer searched the secret caverns of the ground and ransacked earth. But that coxcomb—does he give

Honor to the Working Man!—his labor partakes both of the useful and the ornamental.

Reader, whatsoever is grand or beautiful—whatsoever is useful or ornamental—whatsoever is adapted to the immediate necessities, or the luxury and pleasure of mankind, that has not its origin in nature's self, is the product of the Working Man.

Tillers of the Soil! Mechanics of the Work Shop! Ploughers of the Deep! Sons of LABOR! whosoever and wheresoever ye are, think of this. And think of this too, ye Lawyers! Merchants! Capitalists! Aristocrats. "Honor to whom honor is due." "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." HONOR TO THE WORKING MAN. Select any branch of society, presenting stronger claims to honor and respect. 'Tis the Working Man who gives to his fellow being, bread to feed and raiment to clothe him; 'tis the Working Man who places in the hand of his fellow man the instruments of defence; 'tis the Working Man who is the promoter and protector of the arts—who carries into effect the mysterious revelations of Science—who executes the severest tasks that genius e'er imposed.

Such, then, is the Working Man. And who will refuse him honor? Who will withhold from him the meed of praise? For him shall no Orator's peal be heard? For him shall no Poet sing? Must the Harp of the Minstrel remain, as it has too long remained. "High on the bending willow hung?" Or shall not laurels entwined his brows—shall not a halo of glory encircle him?

It is not strange that in pursuing such a subject as this, we are roused into enthusiasm. We wish that all in doing the same would awake from stupor. Working Men! arouse from your lethargy. Slumber not now; "the night is far spent." Suffer not yourselves to be contemptuously treated by the haughty sons of Wealth. See that due deference is paid your dignity and rights. From behind the over-hanging cloud a Sun is preparing to burst with radiant majesty. Illuminating all with its grateful light, every vestige of ignorance shall be dispersed—every shade of superstition shall be chased away.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Man was made to labor! His hands were made and his frame was formed for it. His iron nerves and athletic frame proclaim it. The capabilities to labor are his.

Man was made to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." It is not his to sport "in Pleasure's flowery lap." It is not his to tranquilly fold his arms and contemplate the beauties that surround him. He is not the creature of a moment—born for no purpose—created for no good. As the breeze that seems so idly to float by him, wafts afar the fragrance of the field, so man, patterning after Nature, must speed on every cause calculated to benefit the human race, until error and ignorance shall have no place among men.

An observation of the sphere in which Man is placed, and the circumstances by which he is encompassed, will at once satisfy the enquirer of the heritage of man to labor. There are fiery ordeals to be undergone—there are difficulties to encounter and dangers to subdue. Labor—manual labor, is the lot of a vast majority of mankind. We are to "earn our bread by the sweat of our brow." Man was made to labor.

But, while readily and heartily we subscribe to the belief that Man was made to labor, far be it from us to say, that he was born for that one only purpose. Was he given to the world only to pass through the drudgery of toil—to labor, day after day, from the rising, ill long after the setting, of the sun?

No! He has a MIND to be instructed—a SOUL whose interests are to be guarded—a CHARACTER requiring time and trouble, and intense application in the formation.

For the accomplishment of these grand objects—for the attainment of these great ends, TIME is indispensable.

The hours of labor average from twelve to fourteen hours per diem. Allowing twelve for labor, (the ordinary standard,) and seven for repose, (which is the proper standard as laid down in works of best authority,) and three meals at half an hour each, there are THREE HOURS AND A HALF remaining for cultivating the moral and intellectual faculties implanted in Man's nature.

Three hours and a half! and in this space to be performed those solemn obligations under which Man lies to his Maker. And not only to his Maker, but to himself—his family—and society at large. The mind then, must suffer for want of intellectual nourishment.

But, if the great interests mankind so dearly prize must languish from neglect, how rapid must be the progress of decay in the BODY, by which all this labor is performed? How rapid, did we ask? Examine the records—they will tell a tale that must be heard. Search among the vaults where lie, crowded together, the lifeless forms that were once so full of life; wander among the cities of the dead—the result will be fearfully convincing. Records, indisputably proving the alarming increase of mortality among the working classes, have repeatedly been published. But they have not arrested the evil.

The pursuing of this subject must be productive of deep melancholy. The heart sickens and the spirit is depressed, in looking over the records of mortality among those portions of the working classes who groan under the twelve or fourteen hour system.

But there is a REMEDY!—simple in its application and effectual in its operation, wherever it has yet been introduced. That remedy is the TEN HOUR system. Reason and Experience, (two unimpeachable witnesses,) combine in proving its efficacy.

The advantages of such a system, (which, being an antidote to all the evils above noticed, may be partially considered as having been already pointed out,) at least, to workingmen, are obvious. While, in the course of ten hours a vast and proper amount of labor can be performed, the body not being taxed beyond its capacity, it likewise affords more time for the cultivation of our moral and mental understandings, as

well as for necessary recreation and repose. The system has, wherever adopted, been attended with signal success. Public attention having now been directed to the subject, we may confidently trust for its speedy and permanent establishment both here and elsewhere.

The benefits accruing to the employer will form the subject of a future article.

FACTS vs. FICTION.

Every specie of rational information has a tendency to produce pleasing emotions. There is a certain gratification in becoming acquainted with objects and operations of which we were formerly ignorant, and that, too, altogether independent of the practical tendency, of such knowledge, of the advantages we may expect to reap from it, or the sensitive enjoyments with which it may be accompanied. A taste for knowledge, a capacity to acquire it, and a pleasure accompanying its acquisition, form a part of the constitution of every mind. The Creator has implanted in the human mind a principle of curiosity, and annexed a pleasure to its gratification, to excite us to investigations of the wonders of creation he has presented before us, to lead us to just conception of his infinite perfections, and of the relations in which we stand to him as the subjects of his government. We all know, with what a lively interest most persons peruse novels and romances, where hair breadth escapes, mysterious incident, and tales of wonder are depicted with all the force and beauty of language. But the scenes detailed in such writings produce only a momentary enjoyment. Being retraced as only the fictions of a lively imagination, they pass away like a dream or a vision of the night, leaving the understanding bewildered, and destitute of any solid improvement. In order to improve the intellectual faculties while we gratify the principle of curiosity, it is only requisite, that we direct the attention to facts instead of fictions; and when the real scenes of the universe are presented in an interesting aspect, they are calculated to produce emotions of wonder and delight even superior to those excited by the most highly wrought tales of fiction and romance.

THE CHRISTIAN PALLADIUM.—This is the title of a neat and ably conducted weekly of 16 pages. It is under the editorial management of Elder JASPER HAZEN, of the Christian connection, and afforded at the low rate of \$1.50 per annum. This is a work that should be in every family, as it is calculated to do a vast amount of good in doing away with sectarian bigotry and intolerance, and in promoting Christian union and harmony. Office No. 9, Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.

Among the late English inventions, is the "Idrotobolic Hat." The claim or the invention is for "the application of valves and air conductors to hats," the invention itself consisting of a valve, which is placed in the crown of the hat giving free exit to heat and perspiration, and of a grooved apparatus forming a series of small channels on the back of the leather lining, by which air is admitted." The advantages are said to be, "the regulation of the amount of air admitted into the crown of the hat, by the opening and closing of the valve at the pleasure of the wearer; the impossibility of an accumulation of heated air and perspiration; extreme lightness; and comfort to all who suffer from the headache."

We imagine the wearer would be apt to keep that valve pretty tight or some of the cold winter days with which we are occasionally troubled.

There is a machine in Cincinnati for making Shoe Pegs by steam! Eighteen bushels a day are turned out.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, that a state has the right to regulate the traffic in and licensing of the sale of, spirituous liquors. Good.

I. O. R. CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our Brethren of the Independent order of Rechab, to the elegant certificate of membership recently published by Bro. Henry B. Dawson, editor of the "Crystal Fount and Rechabite Recorder." It is of large size being 12, by 16 inches, illuminated in the style of the ANCIENT MISSALS, containing figures of Temperance, Fortitude, and Justice, and also of Mercy and Truth, with other appropriate designs. It is printed in six colors, viz: Gold, Silver, Blue, Red, Green and Black, and will be in every respect, one of the most magnificent works of art ever published in America. Bro. Dawson has been to great expense in getting out this certificate, and we trust, the Order will amply reward him. It is on sale at this office, where a specimen No. may be seen. Will the brethren call and examine it?

JOHN HARBISON.

This gentleman, after laying off for two or three weeks, has again started out among the Mechanics, to solicit their subscriptions to the *Mechanic's Advocate*. We have received numerous testimonials from all parts of the west, bearing witness to his industry and gentlemanly deportment. As an evidence of his perseverance we can state, that he has more than doubled our list of subscribers in the city of Troy within the last few days. Bro. Harbison is a member of the Odd Fellows, a Son of Temperance, and a Protector, we ask them to aid him in his mission.

To ADVERTISERS.—Persons wishing to advertise in the *Mechanic's Advocate*, should send in their favors by 11 o'clock on Mondays. The Advocate is probably the best medium through which to advertise of any in the city. Our circulation in the western part of the State is more than double that of any other paper published in this city.

The "PATENT METER CAB COMPANY" is the name of an institution just organized in London.—Each of the Cabs belonging to the company are to be provided with a newly invented apparatus, the index of which will point out the fares of passengers according to the distance travelled, and also correctly register the amount of money received for fares during the time the cab is out. It is claimed that the instrument will only act when a passenger is in the cab.

That man is not truly honorable who, by the aid of self-confidence and intrigue, has arrived at, distinction and riches; but that man is who by the absence of these qualities and the substitution of modesty and honesty, has consigned himself to obscurity and penury.

Mechanics! when your influence is disputed, your rank despised, your usefulness denied, by some miserable aristocrat, do not reply with unmeaning words or bitter vituperation. Leave them to your opponents who have more need of them. Just give the aristocrat to understand that if it were not for the mechanic, he would have no shoes to cover his feet; no clothes wherewith to cover himself; no table off of which to eat; no sofas or couches upon which to recline; no dwelling in which to live. He would be exposed to every change of weather, with nothing under Heaven to screen him from the most chilling blasts of winter or scorching rays of the summer sun. Teach him thus what a poor miserable, utterly destitute being he would be without the mechanic, and then ask him to express his opinion of your influence, rank and usefulness.

It is contemptible for a man to boast his exemption from toil. Labor is the common lot of mankind, and not to share in it is a direct violation of the strongest maxims of policy and most positive commands of Holy Scripture. The individual, therefore, making such boast, at once acknowledges himself both foolish and sinful.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Canal Board commenced appointing Superintendents on Friday, and had ground out the following that night—

Erie Canal.—Section 1. James Brady*; 2. J. S. M. Barbydt; 3. Francis Newkirk; 4. A. G. Rosecrantz; 5. William Sponenburgh*; 6. Robert Padock; 7. Theodore D. Barton*; 8. Zebulon P. Mason*; 9. David Pouche*; 10. Daniel Warner*; 11. Orrin Britt; 12. William A. Sutton*.

Champlain Canal.—Section 1. William Clute; James H. Sherrill*.

Oswego Canal.—Aaron G. Fish.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal.—E. S. Latham*.

Chemung Canal.—Daniel Stevens.

Crooked Lake Canal.—Lewis S. Ayres.

Chenango Canal.—Section 1. David Murray; 2. Thomas J. Noyes. *Reappointments.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending 10th of April

To Joshua L. Gatchet, of Chester, Penn., for improvement in the Hydraulic Ram. Patented April 10, 1847.

To Reed B. Brown, of Williston, Vermont, for improvement in cross-cut sawing machine. Patented April 10, 1847.

To John Lahaye, of Reading Penn., for improvement in Self-detaching brakes. Patented April 10, 1847.

To Eckert Myers, of New Holland, Penn., for improvement in detaching Horses from Carriages. Patented April 10, 1847.

To Ross Winans, of Baltimore Maryland, for improvement in using exhaust steam for increasing draft in smoke pipes. Patented April 10, 1847.

To Benjamin Chambers, Washington, D. C., for improvement in Padlock's (having assigned his right, title and interest in said improvement to Joanna Chambers.) Patented April 10, 1847.

To Thomas Peck, of Syracuse, New York, for improvement in feeding Saw Mills. Patented April 10, 1847.

To Daniel Ball, of Albany, N. Y., for improvement in Cedstead fastenings. Patented April 10, 1847.

To Richard F. Stevens, of Syracuse N. Y., for improvement in devices for cleaning doors. Patented April 10, 1847.

To Mendall Wright, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in devices for opening and closing window blinds. Patented April 10, 1847.

To Jacob Kinsman, of Reading Penn., for improvement in feeding Saw Mills. Patented April 10, 1847.

DESIGNS.

To George P. Browsers, of Roxbury, and Joseph Pratt of Boston, Mass., for Design for Stoves. Patented April 10, 1847.

RENEWAL.

(By Act of Congress approved February 22d, 1847.) To John & Charles Bruce, of Jersey City, N. Y., for improvement in Cracker Machine, for seven years from the 22d of February 1847.—*Scientific American*.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—It is stated that the President will call out an additional force of ten thousand volunteers immediately, and that the appointments to the vacant Major Generalships were the consequence of this decision.

General Wool, we see it stated, has written to a friend in Washington, in the most enthusiastic terms, of Gen. Taylor's conduct on the day of Buena Vista. He says that he does not believe that any other general in the country could have achieved a victory, that day, with such tremendous odds.

Old Zack has made more people happy and often than any man of the age.—It will presently come to pass, says the New Orleans Picayune, that whenever his name is mentioned, somebody will shout right out.

FIRE IN PETERSHAM.—We learn by a slip from the Barre Gazette that a great fire occurred in Petersham, on Thursday morning. The fire broke out in the button factory of J. D. Foster, and destroyed almost all the buildings on the west side of the Common, including Twitchell's tavern. More than half of the business part of the village is destroyed. Nearly the whole space from the Unitarian Church to the Orthodox is but a pile of smoking ruins. The whole loss will not fall far short of \$45,000 or 50,000.

The Canal Board were in session last week, but have not fixed upon the day for the resumption of navigation. An immense amount of produce is waiting to come forward, and parties interested are looking anxiously for the day to be fixed. The 3d of May is talked of.

The London Examiner complains of the difference between the law for the purse and the law for the person. A man stole a guinea, and was transported for some years; another kicked his wife to death, and was imprisoned nine months.

The engine of one of the cotton presses of Thomas L. Mitchell, of Apalachicola, exploded on the 30th ult. The building was entirely destroyed. The machinery was blown about 600 feet from where it stood before the explosion took place. No lives lost.

The widow of Hahnemann, the father of the homoeopathy practice, has been fined one hundred francs for practising medicine and pharmacy without a license.

A sad stage accident happened near Burlington, Va., on Tuesday last, by which two passengers, one of them a young lady, and the driver, were killed. The coach and teams went down a precipice of 25 feet.

From statistical documents presented before Congress, it appears that the capital employed in the manufacture of paper in the United States, is \$18,000,000. The number of mills 700, the annual product \$17,000,000, and the number of operatives employed 100,000.

Sweden has 160,000 distilleries, and furnishes 40,000,000 of gallons of spirits. The population of Sweden is less than 3,000,000.

One of the Broax River Powder Mills at Westchester, was exploded last week, and the fragments of the building were scattered over an extent of two miles. One man was killed and several persons injured.

DEATHS BY STARVATION IN IRELAND.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Globe estimates the whole number of deaths by starvation in Ireland, up to the 25th of February, at upwards of 36,000!

"Of all professions," says Goldsmith, "I do not know a more useful or a more honorable one than that of a schoolmaster; at the same time I do not see any more generally despised, or one whose talents are less rewarded."

DIED.

On Saturday, 17th inst., TERESA, youngest daughter of Michael O'Sullivan, aged 3 years and 6 months.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 19.

At market, 533 Beef Cattle (400 from the South,) 140 Cows and Calves, and 500 Sheep and Lambs.

Beef Cattle.—Prices are a shade higher than last week; viz: \$7 to \$10. 50 unsold.

Cows and Calves.—Continue in good request, and have arrived freely during the week. We quote prices at from \$15 a \$27 to \$35, and a few of extra quality at \$45.

Sheep and Lambs.—The sales are yet remarkably small. Buyers show no disposition to operate; but prices are fully equal to last week's average. We quote the range at from \$2 50 a 3 50 to \$5.

Hay and Straw.—The market is abundantly stocked with Hay, and now that the Hudson is open, is likely to remain so. Prices have yielded a little, and may be quoted at 60 a 75 cents per cwt. Straw, \$2 25 a 2 37 1-2 per 100 bundles.

NOTICE.

The Albany Group of Associationists meet every Wednesday evening, at Blunt's Buildings, 3d story, cor. State and Pearl sts; entrance on State. It.

OPTIC NERVE OIL.

FOR WEAK EYES.

This Oil has a direct influence on the Optic nerve. It imparts to the whole eye its pristine strength and vigor. Individuals in Albany, some 60 years of age, by using this have almost literally obtained new organs of vision. Gentlemen of studious habits and ladies whose power of sight have become impaired by close application will find this to be of essential utility.

N. B. In no instance sold except by myself personally. Price one dollar. Dr. G. A. KNAPP, Oculist, 496 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

P. S. For 10 or 20 cts it may be enclosed and sent by mail to any part of the Union. ap22 m3

Eggs.—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

STARCH.—Just received a fresh supply of Poland Starch; so beautifully alluded to by the poet Campbell, "Warsaw's last champion from her heights surveyed Wide o'er the field a heap of starch displayed." SMITH & PACKARD.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 30.

ASHES —100 lbs.	
Pots.....	5 00
Pearls.....	6 50
BEEWAX —lb.	
White.....	50
Yellow.....	27
CANDLES —lb.	
Tallow, mould.....	11
Sperm.....	31
Stearic.....	—
COAL	
Liverpool, chl.....	7 25
Newcastle.....	6 75
Scotch.....	6 00
Sydney.....	7 00
Pictou.....	7 00
Virginia.....	—
Anthracite.....	6 00
COFFEE —lb.	
Java.....	10
Porto Rico.....	—
Laguayra.....	8
Cuba.....	—
Brazil.....	8
St. Domingo.....	64
COPPER —lb.	
Sheathing.....	23
Old.....	18
Braziers.....	25
Pig.....	18
Boils.....	25
CORKS	
Velvet, gross.....	45
Common.....	25
Phial.....	12
COTTON	
New Orleans.....	14
Alabama.....	14
Florida.....	13
Upland, fair.....	124
Do good fair.....	13
FLOUR AND MEAL	
Western canal.....	8 00
Ohio via canal.....	7 62
Ohio via Pa.....	7 56
Michigan.....	7 12
Troy.....	7 75
Philadelphia.....	6 87
Brandywine.....	7 25
Georgetown.....	7 00
Baltimore.....	6 62
Richmond City.....	8 50
Do country.....	6 75
Alexandria.....	6 87
Genesee.....	8 00
Fredericksburg.....	6 50
Petersburgh.....	6 50
Rye Flour.....	5 12
Corn meal, J and	—
Brandywine.....	5 00
Corn meal, in hhd.	—
Brand.....	22 50
GRAIN —bush.	
Wheat, W. & N. Y.	1 75
Do South.....	—
Rye, North.....	1 00
Corn, Jer. & N'n.	95
Do Southern.....	3 93
Barley, N. R.....	75
Oats, Southern.....	4g
Do Southern.....	—
Do New Jersey.....	43
HOPS	
First sort.....	10
HEMP —ton.	
American.....	150 00
Russia.....	—
Manilla.....	190 00
Sisal.....	—
Sunn.....	—
Jute.....	—
Italian.....	—
HIDES	
Cale gra salted.....	—
Do dry.....	1 10
Dry Southern.....	10
IRON	
Pig, Eng. & Scotch.....	33 00
Pig, Amer. No. 1.....	30 50
Do common.....	25 00
Bar, Rus. PSI.....	102 50
Do new.....	—
Do Swedes.....	90
Do Amer. roll'd.....	85
Eng. refined.....	85
Eng. common.....	72 50
Sht, Rus 1st qu.....	10 00
Eng. & American.....	6
Hoop, do cwt.....	6 50
LEAD	
Pig.....	4 25
Bar.....	43
Sheet.....	5
LEATHER	
Oak.....	22
Hemlock, light.....	16
Do middle.....	16
Do heavy.....	14
Do damaged.....	13
Do poor do.....	9
MOLASSES	
New Orleans.....	36
Porto Rico.....	32
St. Croix.....	36
Trinidad.....	30
Martinique.....	—
Goudaloupe.....	—
Havana.....	21
Matanzas.....	21
English Islands.....	—
NAILS —lb.	
Cut, 4d a 40d.....	33
(3d 1 etand 2d 2 cts more.)	—
Wrot, 6d a 20d.....	14
Horseshoe.....	21
OILS —Per gal.	
Flor 30 flask b.....	4 50
French 12 pts.....	4 50
Olive, gal.....	1 37
Palm, lb.....	62
Linseed, Am.....	85
Whale.....	34
Sperm, fall.....	—
Do winter.....	1 12
PLASTER PARIS	
Plaster Paris.....	2 50
PROVISIONS	
Beef, mess, brl.....	12
Beef, prime.....	9 25
Cargo.....	—
Pork, mess.....	15 25
Pork, prime.....	13 25
Cargo.....	—
Hog's lard, lb.....	10
Butter, prime.....	22
Do ordinary.....	12
Do Philadelphia.....	—
Cheese, Am.....	7
Hams, smok'd.....	11
RICE	
Rice, 100 lbs.....	5 00
SALT	
Turks Island.....	35
Bonaire.....	35
Curacao.....	—
Ivica.....	—
Cadiz.....	—
St Ubes.....	—
Lisbon.....	—
Sicily.....	—
Liv'd ground.....	1 15
Do do fine.....	1 35
STEEL —lb.	
German.....	13
Eng hoop L.....	134
Spring.....	51
Trieste, in box.....	—
American.....	5
TEAS —lb.	
Imperial.....	70
Gunpowder.....	70
Hyson.....	75
Young Hyson.....	70
Hyson Skin.....	49
Souchong.....	45
TIN —lb.	
Block S Am.....	—
Block E I.....	244
In pils, 1-3x bx.....	9 75
TOBACCO	
Richmond.....	6
Petersburg.....	6
N Carolina.....	—
Kentucky.....	61
Cuba.....	24
St Domingo.....	174
Manufactured.....	15
Do No 2.....	9
Do No 3.....	7
Do 32lb lump.....	15
Cavendish.....	25
WOOL	
Am. Sax, fleece, lb.....	40
Am. full blood Mer.....	38
Am. half and gr. do.....	32
Am. Na. gr. Mer.....	27
Super, pulled.....	31
No. 1, pulled.....	29
No. 2, pulled.....	—
South Am. washed.....	12
Do do and picked.....	18
Do unwashed.....	7
African.....	11
Smyrna.....	13
Mexican.....	11
ZINC —In sheets,	
	7

C. COLLIER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

Nos. 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY.

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.

Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS.

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS.

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

OFFICE OF

THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.

Messrs. GOODWIN & McKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.

GOODWIN & McKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN, d10. A. M. McKINNEY.

MUFFS AND ROBES—At No. 3 Exchange.

Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of

MUFFS—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grisley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchilla Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jet and Coney.

ROBES—Trimmed: Martin, Jenett, Wolf and Coon. Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian-tanned do.

GLOVES—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

CAPS—Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Plush; Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet.

Also, Bows, Neck Ties, Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

d10 GOODWIN & McKINNEY, 3 Exchange.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article.

D. D. RAMSAY.

PICTORIAL BOOK BINDING.

NEW and elegant specimens of Binding for HARPER'S BIBLE and VERPLANK'S SHAKESPEARE, to which the attention of the public is solicited, at

H. R. HOFFMAN'S, No. 71 state st., Albany.

HENRY R. HOFFMAN, Book-Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 71 State street (up stairs), Albany. Plain and Fancy Binding executed in the first style of the art. Blank Books manufactured to any pattern. d3

"ISSUES FOR 1847."

LAND LIMITATION, INALIENABLE HOMESTEAD, AND FREEDOM OF PUBLIC LANDS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

To establish Equality, Liberty and Brotherhood among men of every Race; to provide that the Rights of Men, alienable and inalienable, shall be more perfectly understood and guaranteed; to Redeem the Industrial Classes from the condition of Inferiority which has hitherto every where attached to Labor; to unite in one the Friends of Humanity; to promote Intelligence, Virtue and Happiness; this Convention, representing the various useful classes, do adopt and recommend to the people of these United States the following Constitution, as the Basis of a New Moral Government.

Art. I. The style of this instrument shall be the constitution of the Industrial Congress.

Art. II. This Congress shall be constituted upon the following principle.

1st. Its members shall be elected annually by bodies or association of men or women who subscribe to these principles, to wit: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among which are the Right to Life and Liberty; to the use of such a portion of the Earth and the other elements as shall be sufficient to provide them with the means of subsistence and comfort; to Education and Paternal Protection from Society.

2. They shall be elected by associations consisting each of 5 or more persons and less than 50, male and female, above the age of 18 years, every such association being entitled to one representative, and every association being entitled to one additional representative for every additional fifty of its members. Provided always, that no association shall be entitled to any representation whatever in this Congress unless all its members shall have subscribed to all the principles under the 1st head of this article.

Art. III. The Congress shall assemble on the first Wednesday of June of every year. Their first assembling shall be in the city of Boston; their 2d in the city of New York; their 3d in the city of Philadelphia; and their 4th in the city of Cincinnati, after which it shall be left to each Congress to determine where they next meet. Every session shall continue for seven days or more.

Art. IV. The laws of this Congress, being intended to embody and represent the collective intelligence of the great producing and other useful classes of the country, will be advisory and recommendatory, having of whatever moral force may dwell in their truth and wisdom, and none other.

WM. S. WAIT, Illinois, President.

CHAS. DOUGLASS, of Conn., Vice Pres'ts.

E. N. KELLOGG, of N. J., Vice Pres'ts.

JOHN FERRAL, of Penn., Vice Pres'ts.

GEORGE H. EVANS.

CHARLES SPARKS, Secretaries.

MOSES JOHNSON.

In pursuance of the provisions of Art. III. of the Constitution, the second session of the INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS will be held in the City of New York, commencing on Wednesday the second day of June next. All favorable to the objects are invited to organize and be properly represented, according to the provisions of the Constitution, Art. II. Associations whose members have adopted the National Reform Pledge will be entitled to a representation.

DAVID BRYANT, of Mass., President 1st session.

GEORGE H. EVANS, Secretary. 1641

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Any quantity of old Newspapers and Pamphlets in sheets, suitable for wrapping paper.

DANIEL TRUE, Die Sinker, may be found at No. 535 Broadway. Engraves Seals, Door Plates, &c. Cuts book-binders' Stamps and Dies, also Jeweler's and Silver-smiths' Dies, &c. d10

New-York Reformer.

A Weekly Family and Temperance Newspaper.

ABBOTT & GUILD,

Editors and Proprietors.

The REFORMER was started in this city, about eight weeks since. It is a large paper, devoted to Temperance, the Arts, Sciences, Literature, and the news of the day. Regarding Albany as a place in which a paper of the kind is much needed, and hoping that the friends of Temperance will come forward and sustain us, we were induced to make the trial. Thus far, our encouragements have been of a cheering character, and we confidently believe, that inasmuch as we shall spare no pains in rendering our paper one of the most useful and interesting periodicals of the day, that our friends will sustain us handsomely. The paper is published in this city, at No. 9 Commercial Buildings. Terms: \$1 50 per year; 3 copies for \$4; 10 copies, \$12; 20 copies, \$20.

JOHN ABBOTT.

H. A. GUILD.

Albany, March 8, 1847.

Sunday Reading of the People.

The Bible.

It is a book of laws, to show the right and wrong.
It is a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly and makes the foolish wise.

It is a book of truth, that detects all errors.

It is a book of life, that shows the way from everlasting death.

It is the most compendious book in all the world.

It is the most authentic and entertaining history that ever was published.

It contains the most ancient antiquities, remarkable events and wonderful occurrences.

It points out the most heroic deeds and unparalleled wars.

It describes the celestial, terrestrial, and lower worlds.

It explains the origin of the angelic myriads, of human tribes, and devilish legions.

It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic and the profoundest artist.

It will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skillful arithmetician.

It will puzzle the wisest anatomist, and the nicest critic.

It corrects the vain philosopher, and refutes the It exposes the subtle sophist, and drives diviners mad.

It is a complete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, an unequalled narrative.

It is a book of lives.

It is a book of travels.

It is a book of voyages.

It is the best covenant that ever was agreed to: the best deed that ever was sealed.

It is the best testament that ever was signed.

It is wisdom to understand it: to be ignorant of it, is to be awfully destitute.

It is the magistrate's best rule.

It is the housewife's best guide, and the servant's best instructor.

It is the young man's best companion.

It is the school-boy's spelling book.

It is the learned man's masterpiece.

It is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory.

It affords knowledge of all witty invention, and it is its own interpreter.

It encourages the wise, the warrior, and the over-comer.

And that which crowns all, is that the author, without partiality, and without hypocrisy, "With whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning, is God."

CRISIS.—TO THE YOUNG.—There arrives now and then an important crisis in life—the birth of the first child, the first marriage or the first death in a family, with the new emotions and responsibilities which come with them. But these are not what we mean. The change from childhood to manhood, when we first begin to feel that time is really fleeting, that we are no longer passive in the hands of others, but have duties of our own, is a most important crisis, and the manner in which we pass through it must leave its mark upon us ever after. The first great disappointment, throwing us in upon ourselves, and revealing to us the fact that in what is dearest we cannot find in man the sympathy and support we need, is an important crisis. Happy, if we permit it to lead our thoughts to Christ, to the infinite source of consolation and strength. Then there is a time, when we begin to discover that the world is not what we had hoped that it might be. It is bright, but its brightness does not shine in upon our souls; it is beautiful, but its beauty does not satisfy us. Let us not, then, pour out our emotions upon the winds, or hope to find in man or outward nature, that which above all things we crave. Rather let our prayer be, "Lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us." Let every crisis, every deep experience of life, bring us nearer to Him who is the fountain of all life. "Nearer to thee, my God, nearer to thee." This companionship with heaven will enrich our souls with a perpetual greenness, without it a mournful blight must fall upon us.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—It has been calculated that a single penny put out at 5 per cent. compound interest at the birth of our Savior, would have produced in the year 1896 the enormous sum of £290,991,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, which would make a bulk of solid gold, 110 million times the magnitude of the whole earth; whilst at simple interest the same sum in the same space of time would only have produced 7s 6d.

Restorative Wine Bitters.—This valuable pectoral and corroborant remedy is admirably calculated to restore tone to the muscular fibre, thereby imparting strength and energy to the whole system. It will be found of great value in all cases of debility, pain in the breast, loss of appetite, torpid consumption, and those truly desolating complaints peculiar to females, such as fluor albus, bearing down pains, &c. By giving to the digestive organs, they are peculiarly useful in Dyspepsia or indigestion, removing acid eructations, flatulency, and other distressing concomitant symptoms. In short, they are understandingly recommended, and will be found a most valuable preparation in all cases where a strengthening remedy is required. Put up in wine bottles. Price one dollar. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, No 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y.

Albany Steamboat Hotel.—We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Everything which we furnish is of the best which the market affords. Our prices will be found to contrast favorably with any other establishment in the city of Albany. Mechanics, Laborers and Farmers, together with the traveling public generally, are invited to give us a call at 122 on the Pier W. LITTLEJOHN.

AMUSEMENT.—AT THE BROADWAY ODEON EVERY night through the season. We are happy to announce to the public generally, but to the sons and daughters of industry more especially, that we shall spare no pains or expense to render the ODEON a place of profit and pleasure to a deserving public. Prices of admission, Box 50 cents; Parquette, 25 cents; Gallery 12 1/2 cents. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Feb. 27.

Albany Cigar Depot.—Corner of Green and Hudson sts. The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe, Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to Wholesale or Retail Dealers.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKimney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season, on Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No 3, Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

Boots and Shoes.—D. D. RAMSAY having removed his Boot and Shoe store from N. 3 Delavan House, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Albany, that he has opened a new Boot and Shoe store at No. 217 Broadway, a few doors north of Bleeker Hall, where he will make to order first rate boots of all descriptions, which he will warrant to be a superior article. His long experience in the business and the success which has hitherto attended him in his efforts to please his customers enables him to say confidently that he will give them an article which for neatness and durability cannot be excelled. As the best way for the public to judge is to call and examine for themselves, he would respectfully invite them to do so, assuring them that he will use his utmost endeavors to give them entire satisfaction.

V. H. Always on hand a good assortment of first rate boots and shoes, men's and boy's calf-skin and kip-skin boots, shoes and breeches; also Ladies' and misses' gaiters of a first rate quality. Prices to suit the times.

D. Harris, Jr., Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper, Fireboard Plates, Paper Boxes, and Paper Box Materials. A large stock of everything in his line of business kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest New-York prices, at the large Warehouse, No. 6 Green St. Albany.

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla.—THE use of Sarsaparilla and tonic medicine, is becoming more and more extensive; and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing this root for the patient, but few, if any of them, contain a sufficient quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce the medical effect.

The Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla made in the United States of Shakers, is prepared with great care, and the increasing demand for it is positive proof of its good effects. It is now prescribed by many physicians, which is the best evidence that they give it the preference over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public.

The price is another advantage this Syrup has over all others; it being only about one third as much as most other preparations.

Since its introduction to the public, its reputation has been constantly increasing, and its popularity extending in every direction, being recommended by the most distinguished physicians. Sold at the BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE, 24 Ferry St., Troy. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Daguerreotype Notice.—THE subscriber would announce to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, that he continues to make Photographic likenesses in every variety of style, from 3 A. M. to 6 P. M. Having recently made a vast improvement in the art, he is enabled to get up miniatures that cannot be surpassed.

TO ARTISTS.—Cameras, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, Galvanic Batteries, and every thing pertaining to the business, for sale low. Instructions given, &c. N. E. Sisson, No. 406 Broadway, Albany.

African Ginger.—Recently ground and warranted Pure sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry street, Troy.

AFRICAN BIRD PEPPER.—Pure African Cayenne can at all times be obtained at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry street.

CEPHALIC SNUFF, for the cure or absolute relief of catarrh, nervous headache, dizziness, weakness, etc., prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry St. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

COMPOUND KIDNEY PILLS, carefully prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry St. Price 12 1/2 cts. per box.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF DANDELION, a highly efficacious remedy in cases of constipation of the bowels, from deficient or suspended biliary secretions, chronic inflammation and congestion of the liver and spleen, and derangements of the digestive organs, etc. Prepared and sold at the Botanic Medicine Store, 24 Ferry street, Troy. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

Fresh Hams, first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

Fine mess Pork, the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Sugars—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, and splendid brown sugar, the cheapest yet offered in market, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

PLUMBE'S Daguerrian Galleries OF PATENT Photographs at 75 Court street and 58 Hanover street, Boston; 231 Broadway, New York; 136 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, 122 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Broadway, Saratoga Springs; and Duquoin, Iowa. Awarded the Gold and Silver Medal, four first premiums and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most splendid colored daguerreotype and best apparatus. Admittance free.

Likenesses taken every day, without regard to the weather. Pictures taken at this unrivalled establishment on the largest plates, or in groups of any desired number, in a style of art superior to any thing of the kind produced elsewhere.

* Premium Apparatus, Plates and Cases, supplied at lower rates than at any other place in the United States. 161

Good news for the Blind!

Blindness Cured Without an Operation.

DR. G. A. KNAPP,

OCULIST,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened an office at 406 Broadway, Albany, opposite Stanwix Hall, where he will attend to all persons afflicted with BLINDNESS, or other Diseases of the EYE, and particularly Amaurosis, Ophthalmia, (or inflammation) of every grade, Opacity, Granulation of the Eye Lids, and some cases of Cataract. His method of restoring health and sight to diseased Eyes without an operation, is of recent discovery, and the results have astonished the Profession and elicited the warmest gratitude of patients.

No charge for examinations at the office.

Albany, March 25, 1847.

Scales.

Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double beam Dormant Platform Scales, 8 sizes. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales, made any size required. Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes. Single beam " 2 sizes. Common beam " 4 sizes. Brass beam " for Druggists' and Grocers' use.

Patent Balances, &c. All of which are graduated to either American or foreign weight and ready boxed for shipping. Persons in want of Scales will find it to their advantage to call and examine the large assortment on hand and for sale at his Depot, 140 Broadway, corner of Wall, New-York, or at the manufactory at Lansburgh. For sale by HUMPHREY & LANSBURGH, No. 63 State street, Albany.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Rooms 496 Northwest corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, ALBANY.

Where the subscriber would be pleased to see his acquaintances and the public generally, especially those who intend sitting for Portraits.

Thankful for past favors, he hereby solicits a continuance of the same. Prices reasonable and warranted to please all.

N. B. Particular attention paid to calls for sketching from corpses. As the subscriber has had much experience, he doubts not that he may please all, by producing a likeness to the life, a thing many think almost impossible—nevertheless 'tis true.

Feb. 12, 1847. AUGUSTUS PRIME.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz:—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritability and dejected temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, coarse habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the biliary or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 24 Ferry street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle.

P. W. BARKINGER,

Botanic Physician.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. J. S. DEAN,

Nos. 19 and 21, Norton's Alley, Albany, has established an INFIRMARY, for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.

Single baths 25 cents, 6 tickets for one dollar.

Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetable oils only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient without resort to mineral poisons, to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, renders his services of more interest to the public, and that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieving of their value and efficacy, are

His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancer, Syphilis and Mercurial Disease, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Scalds or Hives, Fever, Sore and Internal Abscesses, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Scourge, Itch, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, various Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Ashma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.

Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.